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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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10/801,837

03/17/2004

Ellen M. Beasley

CL001229-DIV

4092

25748

7590

08/03/2006

EXAMINER

HAMUD, FOZIA M

CELERA GENOMICS

ATTN: WAYNE MONTGOMERY, VICE PRES, INTEL PROPERTY

45 WEST GUDE DRIVE

C2-4#20

ROCKVILLE, MD 20850

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

1647

DATE MAILED: 08/03/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 10/801,837	<b>Applicant(s)</b> BEASLEY ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b> Fozia M. Hamud	<b>Art Unit</b> 1647	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 1 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 17 March 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-23 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☒ Claim(s) 1-23 are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All    b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)   | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                                   | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)             |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

## DETAILED ACTION

### ***Election/Restrictions***

1. Restriction to one of the following inventions is required under 35 U.S.C. 121:
  - I. Claims 1-2 and 20-21, drawn to an isolated polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:3 or 4, classified in class 530, subclass 350.
  - II. Claims 4-6, 8-11 and 22-23, drawn to an isolated nucleic acid, comprising a specific nucleotide sequence, an expression system, a host cell, a method of making the encoded polypeptide, classified in class 435, subclass 69.1
  - III. Claim 3, drawn to an antibody, classified in class 530, subclass 387.9.
  - IV. Claims 12, 14-16, 19, drawn to a method for detecting the presence of a polypeptide by contacting a sample with a compound that selectively binds said polypeptide, classified in class 436, subclass 501.
  - V. Claim 13, drawn to a method of detecting the presence of a nucleic acid, classified in class 436, subclass 504.
  - VI. Claim 18 drawn to a method for treating a disease by administering a protein, classified in class 514, subclass 12.
  - VIII. A transgenic non-human animal comprising a nucleic acid, classified in class 800, subclass 8.

The inventions are distinct, each from the other because of the following reasons:

The polypeptide of Group II and nucleic acid of Group I are patentably distinct inventions for the following reasons. Polypeptides, which are composed of amino acids, and nucleic acids, which are composed of purine and pyrimidine units, are structurally distinct molecules; any relationship between a nucleic acid and polypeptide is dependent upon the information provided by the nucleic acid sequence open reading frame as it corresponds to the primary amino acid sequence of the encoded polypeptide. Furthermore, the search of the polypeptides and the nucleic acids are not coextensive. The inventions of Groups I and II have a separate status in the art as shown by their different classifications. In cases such as this one where descriptive sequence information is provided, the sequences are searched in appropriate databases. The databases used to search the sequences of polypeptides are not the same databases used to search nucleic acid sequences.

Since the invention of Group II includes a method of using the nucleic acid to make the polypeptide of group I, inventions II and I are related as process of making and product made. The inventions are distinct if either or both of the following can be shown: (1) that the process as claimed can be used to make other and materially different product or (2) that the product as claimed can be made by another and materially different process (MPEP § 806.05(f)). In the instant case the polypeptide of Group I can be prepared by materially different processes, such as by chemical synthesis, or obtained from nature using various isolation and purification protocols.

The polypeptide of Group I and the antibody of Group III are patentably distinct for the following reasons:

While the inventions of both Group I and Group III are polypeptides, in this instance the polypeptide of Group I is a single chain molecule that functions as an cytokine, whereas the polypeptide of Group III encompasses antibodies including IgG which comprises 2 heavy and 2 light chains containing constant and variable regions, and including framework regions which act as a scaffold for the 6 complementarity determining regions (CDRs) that function to bind an epitope. Thus the polypeptide of Group I and the antibody of Group III are structurally distinct molecules; any relationship between a polypeptide of Group I and an antibody of Group III is dependent upon the correlation between the scope of the polypeptides that the antibody binds and the scope of the antibodies that would be generated upon immunization with the polypeptide. In this case, the polypeptide of Group I could potentially contain numerous regions to which an antibody may bind, whereas the antibody of Group III is defined in terms of its binding specificity to a small structure within SEQ ID NO: 3 or 4. Therefore the polypeptide and antibody are patentably distinct. Moreover, searching the inventions of Group I and Group III would impose a serious search burden. The inventions have a separate status in the art as shown by their different classifications. A polypeptide and an antibody which binds to the polypeptide require different searches. An amino acid sequence search of the full-length protein is necessary for a determination of novelty and unobviousness of the protein. However, such a search is not required to identify the antibodies of Group III. Furthermore, antibodies which bind to an epitope of a polypeptide of Group I may be known even if a polypeptide of Group I is novel. In addition, the technical literature search for the polypeptide of Group I and the antibody

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of Group III are not coextensive, e.g., antibodies may be characterized in the technical literature prior to discovery of or sequence of their binding target.

The nucleic acid of Group II and the antibody of Group III are patentably distinct for the following reasons. The antibody of Group III includes, for example, IgG molecules which comprise 2 heavy and 2 light chains containing constant and variable regions, and including framework regions which act as a scaffold for the 6 complementarity determining regions (CDRs). The antibody of Group III is composed of amino acids, and nucleic acid of Group III are composed of nucleotides, therefore, the inventions of Groups II and III are structurally distinct molecules; any relationship between a nucleic acid and a polypeptide is dependent upon the information provided by the nucleic acid sequence open reading frame as it corresponds to the primary amino acid sequence of the encoded polypeptide. In the present claims, a nucleic acid of Group II will not encode an antibody of Group III, and the antibody of Group III cannot be encoded by a nucleic acid of Group II. Therefore the antibody and nucleic acid are patentably distinct. The antibody and nucleic acid inventions have a separate status in the art as shown by their different classifications. Furthermore, searching the inventions of Group I and Group III would impose a serious search burden since a search of the nucleic acid of Group I would not be used to determine the patentability of an antibody of Group III, and vice-versa. The transgenic non-human mammal of Group VIII is structurally and functionally different from the products of Groups I-III. A search from any of the above Groups would not necessarily reveal art to any other Group and, would therefore, be burdensome.

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Inventions I and IV are related as product and process of use. The inventions can be shown to be distinct if either or both of the following can be shown: (1) the process for using the product as claimed can be practiced with another materially different product or (2) the product as claimed can be used in a materially different process of using that product (M.P.E.P. § 806.05(h)). In the instant case the polypeptide as claimed can be used therapeutically or can be used to raise antibodies.

Inventions I and VI are related as product and process of use. The inventions can be shown to be distinct if either or both of the following can be shown: (1) the process for using the product as claimed can be practiced with another materially different product or (2) the product as claimed can be used in a materially different the polypeptide of group I as claimed can be used diagnostically or can be used to raise antibodies.

Inventions II and V are related as product and process of use. The inventions can be shown to be distinct if either or both of the following can be shown: (1) the process for using the product as claimed can be practiced with another materially different product or (2) the product as claimed can be used in a materially different the nucleic acid of group II as claimed can be used therapeutically or can be used to produce the encoded polypeptide.

Inventions III and VII are unrelated to invention IV, V, VI. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together, or they have different modes of operation, or they have different functions, or they have

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different effects. (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case none of the products of Groups III and VII are used or produced in the methods of Groups IV, V, VI.

Inventions II is unrelated to invention V. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together, or they have different modes of operation, or they have different functions, or they have different effects. (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the polypeptide of Group I is neither used nor produced in the method of Group V.

Inventions II is unrelated to inventions IV or VI. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together, or they have different modes of operation, or they have different functions, or they have different effects. (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the nucleic acid of Group II is neither used nor produced in the methods of Groups IV and VI.

Inventions IV, V and VI are independent and distinct, each from the other, because the methods are practiced with materially different process steps for materially different purposes and each method requires a non-coextensive search because of different starting materials, process steps and goals.

The examiner has required restriction between product and process claims. Where applicant elects claims directed to the product, and a product claim is subsequently found allowable, withdrawn process claims that depend from or otherwise include all the limitations of the allowable product claim will be rejoined in accordance with the provisions of MPEP § 821.04. Process claims that depend from or otherwise include all the limitations of the patentable product will be entered as a matter of right if



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the amendment is presented prior to final rejection or allowance, whichever is earlier.

Amendments submitted after final rejection are governed by 37 CFR 1.116;

amendments submitted after allowance are governed by 37 CFR 1.312.

In the event of rejoinder, the requirement for restriction between the product claims and the rejoined process claims will be withdrawn, and the rejoined process claims will be fully examined for patentability in accordance with 37 CFR 1.104. Thus, to be allowable, the rejoined claims must meet all criteria for patentability including the requirements of 35 U.S.C. 101, 102, 103, and 112. Until an elected product claim is found allowable, an otherwise proper restriction requirement between product claims and process claims may be maintained. Withdrawn process claims that are not commensurate in scope with an allowed product claim will not be rejoined. See "Guidance on Treatment of Product and Process Claims in light of *In re Ochiai*, *In re Brouwer* and 35 U.S.C. § 103(b)," 1184 O.G. 86 (March 26, 1996). Additionally, in order to retain the right to rejoinder in accordance with the above policy, Applicant is advised that the process claims should be amended during prosecution either to maintain dependency on the product claims or to otherwise include the limitations of the product claims. Failure to do so may result in a loss of the right to rejoinder. Further, note that the prohibition against double patenting rejections of 35 U.S.C. 121 does not apply where the restriction requirement is withdrawn by the examiner before the patent issues. See MPEP § 804.01.

Having shown that these inventions are distinct for the reasons given above and have acquired a separate status in the art as shown by their different classification and

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recognized divergent subject matter as defined by MPEP § 808.02, the Examiner has prima facie shown a serious burden of search (see MPEP § 803). Therefore, an initial requirement of restriction for examination purposes as indicated is proper.

3. Applicant is advised that the response to this requirement to be complete must include an election of the invention to be examined even though the requirement be traversed (37 CFR 1.143).

Applicant is reminded that upon the cancellation of claims to a non-elected invention, the inventorship must be amended in compliance with 37 CFR 1.48(b) if one or more of the currently named inventors is no longer an inventor of at least one claim remaining in the application. Any amendment of inventorship must be accompanied by a diligently-filed petition under 37 CFR 1.48(b) and by the fee required under 37 CFR 1.17(h).

***Advisory Information:***


Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Fozia M. Hamud whose telephone number is (571) 272-0884. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday, Thursday-Friday, 6:00 am to 4:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Brenda G. Brumback can be reached on (571) 272-0961. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Fozia Hamud  
Patent Examiner  
Art Unit 1647  
25 July 2006

  
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